

CHURCH MATTERS.

Religious Notices.
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. H. W. Ballard, Pastor. Public worship on the Sabbath at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Sunday school prayer-meeting, Sabbath at 7 p. m. Weekly prayer-meeting, Thursday, at 7.45 p. m.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. Ezra D. Simons, Pastor. Sunday services: Preaching at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. The Lord's Supper on the first Sabbath of each month, close of morning service. Temperance meeting on Tuesday evenings. Young People's meeting on Thursday evenings. Sabbath evening at 6.30 o'clock.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. D. R. Lowrie, Pastor. Sunday services: Preaching, 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at 2.30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evenings at 7.45. Class meetings, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 7.45 o'clock.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Fremont street, corner Franklin. Rev. S. W. Duffield, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school, 12 m. Weekly prayer-meeting at 8 o'clock each Thursday evening, in Chapel parlor.

CHRIST CHURCH (Episcopal).—Liberty street. Rev. W. G. Farrington, D.D., Rector. Morning service, 10.30 o'clock. Second service, 7.30 p. m., except first Sunday in month, when it is at 3.45 p. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m.

HOPE CHURCH.—Sunday school every Sabbath at 3.30 p. m. John G. Broughton, Superintendent.

CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART.—Rev. J. M. Nardiello, Pastor. First mass, 8.30 a. m. High mass, 10.30 a. m. Vespers, 3 p. m. Sunday school, 2.30 p. m.

BERKELEY UNION SABBATH SCHOOL.—Held in Berkeley School-house, Bloomfield avenue, every Sunday at 3 o'clock p. m. John A. Skinner, Superintendent. All are welcome.

WATKINS M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. J. Covans, Pastor. Sunday services: Preaching, 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school, 2.30 p. m. Prayer-meeting, Thursday evening at 7.45. Class meeting on Tuesday evening at 7.45.

ST. PAUL'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH (Watkins).—Rev. Daniel I. Edwards, Rector. Morning service, 10.30 o'clock; evening service, 7.30. Sunday school, 3 p. m.

GERMAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. John M. Enslin, Pastor. Hours of service, 10.30 a. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m. Prayer-meeting, Tuesday evening, 7.45 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH (Brookdale).—Rev. William G. E. See, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school, 9 a. m. E. G. Day, Superintendent. Prayer-meeting, Wednesday evening.

SILVER LAKE.—Sabbath school held every Sunday, in the hall, at 3 p. m. Charles A. Hubbs, Superintendent. Gospel meeting every Sabbath evening at 7.30 o'clock. Prayer and Conversational meeting, Wednesday evening.

SUNDAY SCHOOL NORMAL CLASS.—Rev. W. H. Brodhead, Teacher. Held at Sunday School room of First Presbyterian Church, every Friday evening during February. Commencing at 8 p. m. All interested in the Sunday-school lessons are very cordially invited to attend.

Salvation Army in Orange.

The Salvation Army in this city have for a month past been divided into English and American divisions, and each evening the two sections parade up and down Main street. The English branch have beside the tambourines, a large bass-drum, while the American branch depends upon their tambourines and voices to attract a crowd. These performances have become so obnoxious to a large number of citizens that Mayor Hartford has been petitioned to put a stop to it. It is stated that City Counsel J. L. Blake has given the Mayor his verbal opinion that the city authorities cannot interfere with them. —Monitor.

Orange Water Rights.

Henry V. Butler, of Paterson, Philip Doremus and Samuel W. Cary, of Montclair, commissioners appointed by Judge Dupue to assess damages to Mr. William S. Henderson, of Milburn, for the injury to his water rights by this city, have been hearing testimony for several days in the Board of Trade rooms in Newark. Mr. Henderson is the owner of a large paper mill in Milburn, and derives his supply from the Rahway river, which the city has taken as its source of supply. He claims that the building of their reservoir has materially affected his water supply, and insists that the city should pay him more compensation than the authorities of that place are willing to pay. The matter was argued on Tuesday before the commission by Thomas N. McCarter, of Newark, and Judge F. B. Ogden, of Hoboken, for Mr. Henderson, and John L. Blake, of this city, and Henry C. Pitney, of Morristown, for the city. Decision was reserved. —Monitor.

The Lime Kiln Club.

"Alms" every day," said Brother Gardner, as Judge Cadaver fell over the stove-hearth and opened the meeting. "I find in the newspapers an article entitled, 'De Fucher of de Cull'd Race, or What kin we do with the Cull'd Man, or Am De Black Man Improvin'?' De average white man loves to lean back in his chair, put his thumbs into his vest holes, an' put us on de back for good boys, feelin' dat he am dead perfect an' dat we may some day secure de right to sot in his shadder.

"Gentlen, what am de fucher of de white man? What kin we do wid him? Am de white man improvin'? Let us lean back an' study him a bit. Who suffers polygamy to walk frew de West widits hat on its ear,

an' openly defrayin' law an' decency? De white man!
 "Who am responsible fur de liquor traffic an' its burdens of woe an' misery? De white man!
 "Who takes de money of widder an' or fans an' his feller men an' hies him across de frontier to safe quarters, wrecking scores of homes an' bringin' ruin to hundreds of people? De white man!
 "Who, as de trusted servant of de people, robs an' plunders an' embezzles? De white man!

"Dar' may be ten white men to ebery one cull'd man, but fur ebery one black man convicted of arson, adultery, forgery, burglary or murder, twenty-eight white men an' hauled up an' sent ober de road. Whar' dar' am one cull'd man in prison he has fifty white men to keep him company. So such fur deir honesty.

"What am de white man's fucher? He am growin' sordid. He am becomin' selfish. He am incited by ambitions which trample laws under foot an' give no heed to de voice of honesty. Dissapashun an' winnippin' an' gluttony am shatterin' his nerves and thinnin' his blood. In two gin-shushins mo' three out ob ebery ten white men will be v'icious cranks or silly fools.

"What kin we do wid him? Nuffin'. In his vanity and egotism he am pluggin' forward to destruction, an' he am bound to fetch up on de rocks.

"An' de white man improvin'? Look ober de long list of statesmen, poets, artists, advocates, physicians, philanthropists and naturalists of twenty years ago an' match it if you kin wid de names of men of to-day. You can't do it. De white man has passed his zenith an' am now on de down-hill side. High libin', fast libin' an' a constant excitement hev combined to befuddle his intellect an' wreck his physical powers, an' thirty years hence a thinker will be a side show in himself. We doan' want any patrin' on de back by white folks. We am hoein' our row right alongside of him, an' let him look out dat we doan' reach de eand fust."

Giveadam Jones secured the floor to announce that at the late Presidential election Brother Gardner received fourteen votes in the State of Georgia for President, while Michigan honored him with six for Governor, and Alabama gave him eight as a Presidential elector. Brother Jones didn't want to seem "too preclibious" over it, but he would suggest three cheers and a panther in honor of the event. These were given in a manner to make the thirty-eight joints of stove pipe wobble about in a dangerous fashion, and the President replied:
 "De compliment swells my heart, an' to be this honored in one's own kentry am reward nuff fur hev'n de jumpin' toothache six straight weeks."

Bacolic Smith, Chairman of the Committee on Claims and Accounts, stated that he was in receipt of a letter from a colored society in Kalamazoo, inquiring if the Lime Kiln Club intended to use its influence this winter with the Legislature to secure positions for colored men. He (the chairman) didn't want to spring no trap nor nothing, but he had a dim idea that he would like to boss the cloak room of the Senate.
 "You am fur mo' liable to boss a saw-buck at your own wood pile," replied the President. "De Lime Kiln Club has no idea of interferin' wid de Legislachur in its p'intments, an' no idea of lackin' any of its own members for posishuns. We do not pledge ourselves to aid any poltical party."

The Committee on Ways and Means submitted a report showing that four different plans had been received during the past month for a new Paradise Hall. They were reported as follows:

1. Plans for building eleven stories high and 600 feet long, with twenty-one yankee notion stores on the first floor. Cost not to exceed \$1,000,000.
2. Plans for a six-story marble front, the first five stories to be leased for a circus, and the sixth to contain hall, museum, library, etc. Cost not to exceed half a million.
3. Plans for a one-story building, covering half an acre of ground, to have a gravel roof and a dirt floor. Cost not to exceed \$200,000.
4. Plans for a red granite building 200 feet long and five stories high, with the lower story devoted to a colored co-operative grocery which shall give credit. The other four stories to be occupied with art studios and Paradise Hall. Cost estimated at half a million.

The Secretary announced a communication from the Mayor's office of St. Louis, asking the Lime Kiln Club to mediate between the Bazoos Club, of Milwaukee, and the Yum-Yum Society, of New Orleans. It was explained that these two literary bodies had fallen out over the question as to who is the greatest living poet, and neither side would retract from its position.

"De Secretary," said Brother Gardner, as he polished his spectacles on his elbow, "will answer to de effect dat dis club neber meditates. An experience of sixty y'ars in dis cold world has convinced me dat de man who steps between disputants am mo' sartin to git pulverized dan either one of de principals."

Mrs. Col. Circulating Davis, of Goldsboro, North Carolina, forwarded a letter in which she announced the death of her husband, caused by exposure while walking seven miles to mail his application for membership to the club. She was not actuated by sordid motives at all, but she gave notice that she would settle the case for \$25 in cash, the very best colored legal talent in Goldsboro having informed her that the Lime Kiln Club could be held financially responsible.

It was then announced from the Secretary's desk that the White Man's Drug Store Club of Montgomery, Alabama, had invited Brother Gardner to lecture before it some evening in January on the subject of "The Degeneration of Greatness." All his expenses would be paid in spot cash, and he would be returned home in good order and at least \$50 ahead.

The old man seemed highly delighted over the communication, and announced that he would fill the engagement if possible. He is not yet through husking his corn and banking up his cabin, and it may be impossible for him to get away soon.

There being no further business before the meeting that could not be safely locked up, there was a gentle disruption which soon left the hall in charge of the bear traps.

"Astonishing, isn't it, how things are taxed?" said Straddles. "Why I hear lots of people talking about taxing their brains."

Are We Overproducing?

Those who say that the cause of business depression is overproduction should be brought to the question how this can be, when, besides what we make, we buy abroad every year great quantities of goods, and pay for them immense sums of money. If we make too much, how is it that we continually buy more? Hundreds of ships are on the seas every day of the year bringing goods and wares into the country. How is this, if the market here is already full?

Any one can study this case for himself. The data are within the reach of all. The statistics of our foreign commerce, published monthly by month, show the immense importations, and show, too, that a great part of them are the very sort of manufactured articles that we are entirely able to make for ourselves. It would be said, perhaps, that we are overproducing woolen goods. Can this be true, when we are buying these goods from other countries at the rate of fifty million dollars' worth a year? In steel rails and manufacturers of iron we buy abroad at the rate of nearly forty seven million dollars' worth a year. In cotton goods we import at the rate of thirty million dollars' worth a year.

The tabulation of these and similar figures prepared by Mr. Robert P. Porter for The Press may be conveniently used here. He takes the statistics of our foreign trade for five years—from 1880 to 1884, inclusive—and considers eleven different classes of goods which we produce, or, readily can produce, but of which we buy enormously every year from other countries. These eleven and our average annual use of each for the five years stated are as follows:

Wool and manufactures of	\$45,600,000
Iron and steel rails, manufactures of	45,700,000
Manufactures of silk	34,500,000
Cotton and manufactures of	25,400,000
Flax and manufactures of	22,800,000
Flax and manufactures of	16,000,000
Chemicals (dissoluble)	15,000,000
Hemp, yute and manufactures of	10,000,000
Earthenware and all china	6,000,000
Glass and manufactures of	6,000,000
Embroideries, silk, linen, etc.	3,400,000

In the five years named we have bought abroad no less than \$1,204,000,000 worth of these eleven classes of goods. They are such as we could make for ourselves. Can it be possible, then, that in these lines we are overproducing?

It is true that in some lines, with the amount which we import added to what we make, the supply of goods in our market is excessive. But this proves simply that our policy is defective, that we are buying what we should make, that we are not keeping our own people busy as we should keep them, by steadily holding for their products the enjoyment of our great home market. To buy abroad, in five years, twelve hundred million dollars' worth of manufactured articles, and then to say that times are dull because we have been producing too much, involves a manifest absurdity and points to a defect in our system that needs a remedy. —The American.

Hints to a late Caller.

Young Spoonie never knows when to leave when he calls on a young lady; he likes the sound of his own voice so well that he talks on and on, while the poor girl grows light-headed with the tax on her strength, and wishes that the mantel-piece of Elijah would fall on the tiresome caller.
 There is a young lady on Lafayette Avenue who made up her mind to give Spoonie a lesson. So, last Sunday night when he called, she was as cordial as possible up to eleven o'clock. Then, having had a four-volume history of Spoonie's life, with an extended account of his influence in politics and business, she began to get dizzy and have a ringing in her ears. At that moment her young brother rushed into the room and said hurriedly, "Pa wants the morning paper, sis!"

"Look in the vestibule, Willie," she answered gently; "I think I heard the boy leaving them some hours ago."
 Spoonie never took the hint, but drawled on about the roller-skating rink, and what a figure he cut on skates. The next interruption was from the head of the house, who entered rubbing his hands.
 "Good morning—good morning," he said cheerily. "Ha! Spoonie, you're out early. Well, 'early bird,' etc. It's going to be a fine day, from present appearances."

Spoonie was dazed, but he concluded the old man had been drinking, and sat back with a "Come one, come all, this rock shall fly from its firm base as soon as yours truly" air that was decided and convincing.

A half hour passed and the mother hurried in. "Dear me, I'm late," she said as she entered. "I smelled the coffee an hour ago and knew breakfast was waiting, but—oh! Good morning, Mr. Spoonie!"
 Then the sweet youth took the hint, and drawing himself together he got out into the hall and opened the front door just as the hired girl rang a bell and the small boy yelled "Breakfast" over the balustrade. —Detroit Free Press.

The Vermont legislature is said to have passed a bill to do away with hanging, providing for the execution of murderers by electricity.

A loving act does more good than a fiery exhortation. What mankind needs is not more good talkers, but more good Samaritans.

Lundborg's Perfume. Edenia.
Lundborg's Perfume. Marcella Niel Rose.
Lundborg's Perfume. Alpine Violet.
Lundborg's Perfume. Lily of the Valley.

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DO THE RIGHT THING.

Common Sense Talk to Millions People. Clear Testimony of a Witness. ALBANY, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: About eight years ago I began to suffer from a liver difficulty. During the attacks I experienced severe pain, accompanied by what I cannot describe better than by calling it a drawing in sensation. The agony of it was almost beyond endurance. None of the usual medicines employed in such cases had any effect upon me. From time to time I was laid up and unable to attend to any business. This covered a period of a year.

Finally Mr. Lloyd, a druggist of this city, suggested your FAVORITE REMEDY as an excellent thing for the liver. I had not taken the whole of the first bottle before I found most decided relief; the pain passed away, and to my delight I regained the power to enjoy and do my work without the former distress. Nature seemed to be set going again. I cannot better express my appreciation of your FAVORITE REMEDY than by telling you that, as my personal knowledge of the virtues I have recommended it to a great many of my friends and acquaintances.

Yours truly, S. PEPSON.
 222 Alexander Avenue.
 Mr. Pepson is one of Albany's old and respected residents, and consents to the publication of the above letter. Dr. David Kennedy, Physician and Surgeon, London, N. Y.

BLOOMFIELD SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Assets.	
Loans on bond and mortgage	\$25,800 00
Temporary loans, with collateral	1,200 00
United States Bonds (Market value)	12,700 00
Interest due and accrued	2,183 '79
Cash on hand and in Bank	6,132 18
	\$88,015 97

Liabilities.	
Due depositors, including interest at 4 per cent, this day credited	\$83,495 41
Surplus	\$ 4,520 56

The above is a true statement of the condition of the Bloomfield Savings Institution, on the morning of January 1, 1885.

JOSEPH K. OAKES, Vice-President.
 THOMAS C. DODD, Treasurer.

SAMUEL CARL, Auditing Committee.
 CHARLES AKERS.

Money deposited on or before the first business day in January, April, July or October, will bear interest from those dates respectively, unless withdrawn before the next interest day. The interest days are January 1 and July 1, and the interest then credited itself bears interest thereon for the same as a new deposit.

Bosch's Pure Fruit Wine.

An India-vigorating, Strengthening, Tonic.
 An India-vigorating, Strengthening, Tonic.
 An India-vigorating, Strengthening, Tonic.

For Medicinal & Communion Purposes.
 NOTICE.—No time nor money has been spared in the effort of producing an unsurpassed native fruit wine of a full rich body and flavor, and of unquestionable purity. My object has been to supply a long-felt want in the community, a wine far superior to one-half of the imported wines, say nothing of the other half of the low imitations manufactured in this country. A success of this kind is most flattering; it is not for making wine alone, but for being able to furnish a wholesome article to those who need it, who are under the physician's care, and whose lives depend upon getting the pure article prescribed.

PRICE LIST of pure domestic Fruit Wine, pressed by G. H. Bosch, East Orange, N. J.

	Pts.	Fifth.	Qt.	Gal.
CONCORD GRAPE WINE	35c.	50c.	60c.	1.50
CATAWBA	35c.	50c.	60c.	1.25
CURANT	35c.	50c.	60c.	1.25
BLACKBERRY	35c.	50c.	60c.	1.25
ELDERBERRY	35c.	50c.	60c.	1.25
CHERRY	35c.	50c.	60c.	1.25
WILD CHERRY	35c.	50c.	60c.	1.25

PORT WINE, which cannot be excelled by the very finest imported, is put up per qt. 1.25. SHERRY, of equal merit as Port Wine, per qt. 75c. Finest French Cognac, imported, per qt. \$1.00.

ALSO, FOR MEDICINAL USE.
 Blackberry, Wild Cherry and Peach Brandies, the Celebrated Seltzer, Monogram and Yonchicberry River Rye Whiskies, pure Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, Apple Whiskey, Grape Brandy, etc., etc.
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This essay will be sent to any party or club ordering 50 or more copies at a discount of 30 per cent.; 12 copies will be mailed to the address of clergymen whose names are furnished by sender of \$1 to the Publisher, T. Bourne, 60 Liberty st., New York, your receipt of which will be promptly acknowledged.

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